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Past, Present and Future status of HIV/AIDS global pandemic problem in the world

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The origin of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) has puzzled scientists ever since the illness first came to light in early 1980s. The first recognized case of AIDS occurred in USA in 1981. For over 25 years it has been the subject of fierce debate and cause of countless arguments. It is now generally accepted that HIV is a descendent of simian immunodeficiency virus and there are many theories about how these zoonosis originated and how SIV became HIV in human. Advances in anti retroviral treatment have steadily reduced the morbidity and mortality associated with HIV infection. However, in the low-income, high prevalence countries, antiretroviral medication has taken a long time to reach the people who actually need it. Access to medication must greatly improve if millions of deaths are to be avoided. HIV is preventable and controllable disease with integrated primary health care approach and with chain of strong effective surveillance system. Unless, great progress is made in prevention the number of people living with HIV will outstrip the resources available for treatment. As per data from UNAIDS summary of global epidemic 2017, total 36.9 million people are living with HIV 1.8 millions are newly HIV infected adults and 1.8 million are infected children less than 15 years. The impact

control of HIV depends on vital epidemiological parameters like child prevalence and incidence and annual new cases of HIV in adults and children, deaths due to AIDS in adults and children. The latest data of HIV/AIDS in adults, children male female and deaths as per WHO/ UNAIDS will be presented and discussed. The search for effective vaccines and microbicides must therefore be one of the very highest priority. HIV is a global threat and action needs to be taken to prevent it by killing many more millions than those who already have died. This action not only needs to continue but also to be speeded up considerably.

Biography

Narendra Kumar Chopra has completed his Doctor of Medicine from MS University, India in year 1986. Subsequently he has completed his Fellowship in Tropical Medicine from London and WHO Fellowship in Leprosy Control in countries of South East Asia and Africa. He was awarded Melville Christian Memorial Award and Gold Medal in year 1995 for outstanding research in field of Leprosy. He was also awarded Rashtriya Gaurav Award in field of infectious diseases at national level. He has published more than 18 papers in reputed journals. Presently he is working as a Clinical Professor at the Faculty of Medicine, SEGi University, Clinical Campus Hospital Sibul (Sarawak) Malaysia.

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